

Cotton Is a Natural

"Cotton is a Natural" is the theme of promotional campaigns being conducted by the National Cotton Council, an organization with the objective of increasing consumption of cotton and its products.

When you consider its many implications, "Cotton is a Natural" is an apt theme indeed. For example, "cotton is a natural" for comfort, launderability, durability, beauty, and long wear. It is a natural for stunning creations by top-flight designers or for long wearing, easily washable work clothes.

Cotton is a natural for children's wear, men's wear, and women's wear, for daytime or nighttime, and for all seasons. It's a natural for home furnishings and industrial products, also.

The fiber is a natural for adaptability to improvement through scientific research in all stages from the breeding plot to the spinning mill. Its textiles are naturally adaptable to notable developments such as wash and wear, water repellency, heat resistance, luster, and many more.

Finally, cotton is a natural choice for thousands of farmers. Long a standby as a "money" crop and an item in commerce since the days of the Pharaohs, it has responded dynamically in recent years to production and marketing research and its application.

Cotton sustains one of America's greatest agricultural industries, providing employment and income for several million people who play a part in its transformation from a raw material into useful products.

We salute cotton because "Cotton is a Natural."

A Right and An Obligation

If anyone thinks that passage of last year's labor bill solved the labor legislative problem, it's time he thought again.

For instance, here's something a publication of the American Retail Federation has to say: "... union lobbyists are trying to get the Congress to pass a bill to permit secondary boycotts in the construction industry."

"Here is how the bill would work... A retailer decides to build a branch store and hires a general contractor to build it. The general contractor gets individual subcontractors to do the cement work, the electrical installations, the plumbing, the painting, etc. In the middle of the construction job, the plumbing subcontractor gets into a labor dispute with the union plumbers who work for him. Under this bill (H. R. 9070), the plumbers could put picket lines around the store at which the plumbing subcontractor is doing work.

"Other union artisans such as bricklayers, electricians, then could refuse to cross the picket line to work on the building. This would be permitted even though neither the retailer, the general contractor nor the other subcontractors were involved in the labor dispute. Thus, a single picket from the plumbers union could stop all construction work by virtue of the fact that union leaders could urge employees of other subcontractors not to cross a secondary boycott picket line."

Union strategists are doing all they can to weaken, if not repeal, even the most moderate labor laws. That is their right. And it is the right—and the obligation—of those who feel different to work for legislation they believe to be necessary to the public interest.

Oakwood, Ohio, News: "Americans last year spent \$100 million for comic books — four times the amount invested in library books, according to Mark Murfin, elementary education chairman at the University of Miami."

Walterboro Press and Standard: "The purpose of our public school system, and the sole reason for its existence, is to educate the people, and through this education to prepare them for a richer life, both financially and intellectually. Somewhere along the long road to education the system has failed..."

"Students today, particularly in the public schools, are ashamed of having intellectual prowess. Much bragging is heard on the star athlete, or the best dancer and social butterflies."

Murder By Airplane

It would be a good idea for anybody toy-ing with the thought of putting a bomb on a plane — or even joking about it — to read "Murder by Airplane" in the May Reader's Digest.

Written in the first person by a lawyer who was at the scene, it is a dramatic Sherlock-Holmes-style account of how his recognition of "the sweet, burnt-sugary smell of high explosive" in the fur of a victim's jacket pointed to the solution of a horrible crime which cost the lives of 23 innocent people. The fact that the writer had, himself, been a passenger on the first leg of this fatal flight and, but for a sentimental, last-minute change in plans, would have been among the victims, sharpens his remarkable narrative.

There also were other investigators and they found other clues. Even if this lawyer's nose had been less sensitive, the mystery of the horrible crime would have been solved, perhaps not with such speed and drama but definitely solved and the guilty punished.

This inevitability is what those foolish people — who, for greed or what else, plot such fiendish crimes — must realize. There will always be an odor or some other clue. There will always be a solution. There will always be a judge to intone, as he sentences the foolish culprit to death: "Nothing escapes the justice of God."

Babson Discusses The Possibility of World War III

Babson Park Mass., May 19—In view of the recent shooting down of one of our spies, there is revived interest in the possibility of World War III. I therefore am repeating in this column the first four paragraphs of my Outlook for 1960.

1. Naturally, as I am just back from Moscow and Berlin, my first thoughts are what will happen to Berlin. My answer is definitely, "NOTHING WILL HAPPEN." Mr. K will make no more ultimatums; President Eisenhower will continue his peace talks. Therefore the Berlin situation will be just the same in 1960 and 1961 as it is today.

2. There will be no World War started between Russia and the United States in 1960. This does not mean that such a war will not come within 10 years; but just now neither country is ready for it. I am convinced of this after my recent visit to Moscow.

3. Airplane warfare with the dropping of bombs is a thing of the past. We are turning to rocketry with pinpoint precision. Our expensive air bases may gradually be vacated.

4. Moscow is Mr. K's "pride and joy." It is a beautiful city with broad streets and thousands of apartment houses. Mr. K does not want it destroyed. Furthermore, he wants a reduction in armaments so that he will have the money to raise the standards of living in Russia. I forecast he will have to do this in order to hold his power.

EFFECT UPON THE NEXT FEW MONTHS
I am very sorry about the unfortunate shooting down of our spy. In addition to the apparent "lying" in Washington about our policy upon its first announcement, it should be recognized that this airplane was about ten miles above the earth when the shooting took place. This demonstrates how high fighting can occur and also the possible aim and speed of the missile which Russia used to shoot down our plane. The successful use of the parachute from such heights is also demonstrated.

Although the event, from a propaganda point of view, is important to the Russians, yet it does not delay or hasten World War III, in my humble judgment. It seems foolish to delay the Summit Meeting, although it may prevent its accomplishing as much as it otherwise would have.

LET'S NOT FORGET CHINA
As I said in Paragraph No. 9 of my 1960 Outlook, "... the Russians are afraid of China." Over the long pull, China is no more friendly to the Russians than she is to the United States; but she is playing one against the other. Russia feels that the Chinese would walk into Russia's "back door" if Russia should attempt a shooting war on the West. Thus, it is very important that we review our relations with China. This Chinese situation is the reason I am anxious to visit China this year; but whether I will get a visa from our State Department is very uncertain. There is no trouble in getting to Hong Kong, as I am in immediate correspondence with Hong Kong by air mail. The postmaster in Hong Kong tells me that any mail addressed to Peiping be forwarded to Canton. As to what happens to it after that, he does not know.

EFFECT UPON OUR ELECTION IN NOVEMBER
Surely the events of the past week will not help the Republicans, or the election of Nixon. How they will affect the Democrats, the next thirty days will probably determine. My present hunch is that the situation will help Symington, Johnson, or one of the others familiar with the defense situation. Mr. Kennedy has not specialized in foreign affairs or defense. Of course, the event may cause a decline in European travel this summer and it cannot be helpful to business. It will make people think more about the possibility of World War III and the serious fallout which may accompany it. On the other hand, companies actively engaged in defense work should be assured continued employment. Defense expenditures, however, will be directed to missiles and rockets, as I have said many times before in my column, rather than to airplanes.



Clinton Davidson

This Week in Washington

The Family Farm

Congressional farm experts this week are re-writing a long-range farm program which observers rate as the favorite to replace present programs within the next two or three years.

The program was first offered in February by a group of 20 Democratic congressmen representing every section of the country. They called it "The Farm Family Income Act of 1960."

Public hearings before the House Agriculture Committee in March brought out a majority of farm experts generally favorable to the bills, although there was enough criticism to cause the Committee to order them re-written.

The bills, all identical, place the emphasis just where the tide implies, on improving the net income of family-owned and operated farms. These make up four out of every five of the three and a half million farms producing for markets.

FARMERS' CHOICE
The big departure from present programs is that the new program would be developed by farmers themselves and then submitted to Washington for approval. If approved by Congress it would be submitted to growers for approval or rejection in a referendum.

The first step would be election of program drafting committees by growers of each commodity, such as wheat, corn, hog producers, etc. Each such committee would work out a program for its particular commodity, then submit it to the Senate and House agriculture committees.

It would then go through the usual procedures of hearings and, finally, to the Senate and House for debate. If approved, the Secretary of Agriculture would submit it to growers in a referendum.

A big advantage claimed is that such a program, if adopted, would

immediately end the costly and ineffective price support programs. Each farmer would assume responsibility for any surplus he might produce.

BARGAINING POWER
A major purpose of the proposed legislation is to give farmers, through their own organizations, bargaining power in the market comparable to that of organized labor.

One way of accomplishing that is only about half the national might be through marketing agreements, such as those now in effect in many milk, fruit and vegetable producing areas, which permits producers to adjust their production and sales to demand at prices found to be "fair and reasonable" by joint farmer-government boards.

Justification for bargaining power to increase farm income is argued on the basis of government reports showing the average income of farm families, including allowances for housing and home-produced foods, farm average.

The objective would be "parity prices" for each commodity. Parity is a price considered fair to farmers in relation to prices they pay for the things they buy such as automobiles, refrigerators, tractors, etc. Latest USDA figures show farm prices now average 80% of parity.

Congress isn't expected to pass the bills this year, but backers think they might have a good chance of passage in 1961 or 1962.

Invited to Join Military Fraternity

Friends of George Blalock, Jr., will be interested to know he was one of 19 students to receive an invitation to join the "Scabbard and Blade" honorary military fraternity at Davidson College.

George, the son of Dr. and Mrs. George R. Blalock of this city, is a junior at Davidson.

FARMS... AND FOLKS

By J. M. Eleazer
Clemson College
Information Specialist



HYBRID GRAIN SORGHUMS

As they had already done with corn, hybrids are writing new chapters in the grain sorghum book for this area.

E. B. Eskew, in charge of sorghum experiments at Clemson, tells me they beat the old varieties 15% at Clemson the past year and in a test down-state at Nichols they made 50% more.

Saluda is our main grain sorghum county. County Agent Craven has been testing varieties there for several years. He tells me some of the hybrids far out-yield the older sorts that have been commonly planted. At Clemson the highest yielding sorghum last year made 106 bushels per acre.

The coming of these proven hybrids has caused Clemson to re-vamp its list of recommended grain sorghums for this year. Three are recommended, all hybrids. They are RS 610, DeKalb E-56A, and Texas 660.

Sorghum has about the same feed value and uses as corn, stands drought better, and will usually make more under average conditions.

SHEEP PROGRESS

Sheep seem to be staging a mild comeback in the Southeast. South Carolina is sharing in this. We used to grow a lot of 'em. But in our time we saw them dwindle to practically nothing. As a part of our diversified growth with livestock, Clemson put on a sheep specialist a few years ago to help, through the county agents, rebuild our lost know-how with sheep. And experimental work is underway with them at the college and at Johnsonville.

Wool and lamb pools are held each year to assist with the marketing. The past year 96 growers from 34 counties pooled 2,788 of their lambs in cooperative sales. Others were sold direct to packers.

Our sheep specialist, H. M. Jamison, urges all growers to follow his sheep guide to the end that better lambs might result. Choice lambs in the past year's pool averaged \$21.39 per hundred pounds while those grading common brought \$10.53, and culls only \$7.07 per hundred on-foot. Fortunately, the bulk of them were in the upper grades.

Your county agent has the published sheep helps from Mr. Jamison, and if you have special problems with your sheep he can arrange for the specialist to visit your place.

BOYS ARE THAT WAY

I always liked to go down to Aunt Vennie's. She was a great aunt that lived at the ancestral home, down the valley, that was Eleazer's Tavern back in stagecoach days.

She was the kindest of souls. I never heard her speak a harsh word. She hadn't had it easy. She raised a large family, and her husband had been an officer in the Confederate Army. I never saw her idle, and her patience knew no bounds. She saw to it that abundance

came from the rather, unyielding stone hills around her. And her garden and orchard and flowers and food patches were always ample. And no visitor left her house without carrying some of that bounty away.

She never failed to have some sort of goodie for a kid that dropped in, and I'd go down there as often as my folks would let me. I liked her pantry best, for there is where the tempting viands were. Next best I liked her large half-story upstairs room in the older part of the rambling house. You entered it by an angular and cramped stairway that went up from the company room.

Up there was kept the accumulated trivia of the years. I'll bet now a lot of that stuff would be valuable. All sorts of old papers, pictures, books, saddle bags, and Uncle John's war equipment and uniforms.

She would let me go up and rummage around in there to my heart's content. I know I must have left things in a mighty mess. But every time I went back, it had all been straightened out again.

Since they had a large family, they baked bread every day. They had the last of the Dutch Ovens I ever saw in action. It was a brick affair out under a shed. They would build a big fire in it, getting the brick hot. Then the fire and ashes were all raked out, the place filled with bread, pies and cakes, and the door tightly closed. Then that fireless cooker did a job that anyone who ever experienced them will tell you has never been matched as an oven. The tough crusted, pully mixed bread they cooked in there was tops in eating for us. When I would eventually leave for home, she would cut a crescent shaped piece from the side of one of those warm round loaves, paste the holes full of fresh-baked butter, over-lay that with blackberry jelly, and up the path I would go. And the road to Paradise could be no sweeter than that path through the pasture was then.

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